



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

NEW COLEOPTERA AND MISCELLANEOUS
NOTES. III.

BY CHARLES SCHAEFFER,

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Family CARABIDÆ.

Calosoma irregulare new species.

Black, shining. Head rather coarsely vermiculately sculptured; front convex at middle, scarcely impressed on each side; antennæ about as long as head and prothorax together, outer joints with narrow glabrous space. Prothorax in its widest part nearly twice as wide as long; anterior angles rounded; sides arcuate in front, from a little before middle somewhat obliquely narrowing to the basal angles, which are rather slightly produced and rounded; surface convex, anteriorly on each side depressed; lateral margin not reflexed, except slightly near basal angles; marginal bead at sides a little stronger near base than at apex; surface rather coarsely confluent punctate, especially at sides and base. Elytra rather short, a little longer than wide, oval; humeri broadly rounded; sides evenly arcuate; lateral margin narrowly reflexed, not serrate basally; surface with twenty-two striæ, the striæ not punctate, these and the narrow, convex intervals irregularly interrupted almost as in *Cychrus obliquus* ssp. *convergens*. Hind tarsi slender, nearly as long as the tibiæ. Length from the anterior margin of prothorax to apex of elytra 15 mm.; width 8 mm.

Castella, California.

A peculiar and distinct little species. The head and prothorax are sculptured almost as in *discors*, but the sculpture of elytra is unique and is nearly as in *Cychrus obliquus* ssp. *convergens*. This species has also more elytral striæ (twenty-two) than any other species of *Calosoma* known to me. The type specimen has the lateral margins of elytra faintly bluish while another specimen in my collection has the margin concolorous.

Calosoma subasperatum new species.

Black, shining. Head moderately strongly punctate; punctures connected here and there by short transverse or oblique lines; frontal impression on each side deeply impressed; antennæ about as long as the head and prothorax. Prothorax in its widest part not quite twice as wide as long; sides arcuate in front, obliquely narrowing to the basal angles, which are moderately strongly produced; lateral margin distinctly reflexed and with about nine, erect setæ near the marginal bead; surface more densely punctate than the head, punctures at sides and along basal margin coarser and more or less confluent. Elytra oblong; humeri broadly rounded; sides evenly arcuate; side margin

narrowly reflexed; surface with distinctly impressed longitudinal striæ, which are on the disk, especially near base, punctate; intervals flat, more or less convex near side and towards apex; the transverse lines almost entirely absent on the disk but present at sides and at apex, tegulæ at sides and apex formed by the transversely impressed lines elongate, but shorter and somewhat acute or graniform at apex. Length 13 mm., width 7 mm.

California (coll. O. Dietz).

This species belongs to *luxatum* and allies and is principally distinguished from any of those known so far by the distinctly striate elytra.

Pterostichus caligans, Horn.

I received lately a specimen of this interesting species. By its large head, etc., it resembles *Pt. grandiceps* more than any other species and ought to be associated with it and not with *Pt. angustus*.

Family EROTYLIDÆ.

Scæother opacus new species.

Black, opaque, below piceous, tibiæ and tarsi paler, the first five antennal joints pale the others black. Head and prothorax moderately closely and not very coarsely punctate; third joint of antennæ about as long as the next two, which latter are equal, sixth joint smaller than fifth, seventh wider than sixth, eighth wider than sixth and rather strongly transverse, last three joints very much wider than the eighth and strongly transverse. Scutellum sparsely and finely punctate. Elytra with regular rows of moderate punctures; intervals irregularly, finely punctate. Beneath not coarsely nor closely punctate.

Arizona (coll. O. Dietz).

This looks very much like certain species of *Platydema* of the family Tenebrionidæ. The genus *Scæother* is closely related to *Myco-tetrus* from which it principally differs by its short, transverse mentum and the tibiæ scarcely dilated at apex. Only one species, *S. carbonarius* Champ., was known so far, which was described from Mexico. *S. opacus* seems to be very closely allied to *S. carbonarius* but the scutellum in the former is not "thickly punctulate as the rest of the upper surface," and the color of antennæ and legs are different.

Family CHRYSOMELIDÆ.

Plagiodera versicolor Laich.

Specimens which agree with the description of this European species were taken by Messrs. E. Shoemaker, Lewis B. Woodruff and Wm. T. Davis, commonly on willow on September 9, at Bull's Head,

Staten Island, N. Y. Mr. Charles Leng also informs me that his son found it abundantly in July at the latter locality and Mr. Davis has specimens in his collection from Clove Valley Staten Island, Aug. 3, 1911. In New Jersey it was found by Mr. E. L. Dickerson in a commercial nursery and by Mr. F. M. Schott at Moonachie, March 14, 1915.

Two species of *Plagioderæ* as far as I know, occur now within the limits of the United States. The above-mentioned species *P. versicolor* Laich, and *P. thymaloides* Stal. The first has the upper surface blue, bluish-green or green, shining, the antennæ are black except the first five joints, which are brownish, the prothorax is more finely punctate than the elytra. *P. thymaloides* Stal. from Brownsville, Texas, is pale reddish-brown beneath, head and thorax of the same color except that the latter has a dark brownish central spot, the elytra are dark brown with a slight metallic tint and the lateral margins are pale reddish brown, the first five antennal joints are pale reddish brown, the others black, the prothorax is almost smooth at middle with a few moderately coarse punctures at sides, the elytra are relatively sparsely, irregularly punctate, the punctures rather coarse.

These two species are true *Plagioderæ*, those listed in the Henshaw list under that name and in Blatchley's Coleoptera of Indiana belong in the genus *Phædon*. In *Plagioderæ* the elytral punctuation is confused not in regular series, and the elytral epipleuræ are excavated, in *Phædon* the elytral punctuation is in regular series and the epipleuræ are not excavated.

Family TENEBRIONIDÆ.

Rhacius sulcatulus Champ. Biol. Cent. Am. Col., Vol. IV, pt. 1, p. 121.

A single specimen, collected by the late Ottomar Dietz in Brownsville, Texas, agrees with the description of this interesting Mexican species. It looks somewhat like a robust *Tenebrio castaneus* Knoch. The position of the genus *Rhacius* is rather doubtful; it seems to be near *Tenebrio* and allies but the absence of a coriaceous hind margin to the third and fourth ventral segments exclude it from the subfamily Tenebrioninæ.

Sitophagus hololeptoides Cast.

The late Ottomar Dietz took in Brownsville, Texas, a few specimens of this species which is widely distributed in tropical America from Mexico to Brazil and Cuba.

***Doliema bidens* new species.**

Male.—Reddish-testaceous. Head finely and sparsely punctate at middle, the punctures coarser at sides; the front on each side broadly produced, truncate at apex but with a narrow tooth-like prolongation at middle; epistoma rather large, depressed and on each side broadly, obliquely impressed, emarginate-truncate at apex. Antennal joints three to eight longer than wide. Prothorax transverse, sides arcuate and distinctly narrowing to the hind angles which are acute; surface sparsely and finely punctate at middle, more coarsely at sides; basal foveæ rather deeply impressed. Elytra elongate, parallel, finely and sparsely punctate, lateral carina distinct. Ventral segments one to three somewhat coarsely punctate, the last two finely punctate. Length 4.5 mm.

One specimen from Florida collected by the late Ottomar Dietz.

This species differs from *pallida* and *plana* besides the different form of processes at the sides of the head and large epistoma of the male, by the longer antennal joints especially the third and fourth and also by slightly narrower form.

***Anædus pallidus* new species.**

Dark ferruginous. Head sparsely, coarsely punctate, transversely impressed in front. Antennæ ferruginous, third joint scarcely longer than second, which is very small and transverse, both joints together about as long as the fourth joint. Prothorax transverse; apex feebly emarginate; anterior angles rounded; sides broadly rounded at apical half, then obliquely narrowing to the hind angles, which are obtuse; surface with coarse, irregularly placed sparse punctures. Scutellum smooth. Elytra coarsely, irregularly punctate, the structures not as close as in *brunneus*, each puncture with a short erect, pale hair. Underside shining; tibiæ and tarsi slender. Length

Brownsville, Texas.

This species differs from *brunneus* in having the sides of prothorax not sinuate before the hind angles, the hind angles not prominent, the third antennal joint shorter than in *brunneus* and the thorax and elytra less densely punctate. *A. texanus* Linell, described from the same region, is larger and differs from the above described species and *brunneus* in having the third antennal joint as long as the fourth, the thorax with large basal foveæ near hind angles and the first joint of hind tarsi longer than the following three joints. *A. rotundicollis*, which I do not know, is said to have a less transverse prothorax than *brunneus* and is apparently similar to *pallidus* but the base in *rotundicollis* is said to be truncate and the hind angles a little prominent.